

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE
AND
DAVID FULTON

VOL. 1.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.

Wholesale and Retail,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
Merchant.

LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent.

General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all
other kinds of Produce. 1-f
Sept. 21, 1844.

ROBT. G. BARKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York. 1-f
September 21, 1844.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
Second brick building on Water, South of Mul-
berry Street, up stairs.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Wills

do do Subpoenas

do do Fi. Facs.

County Court Seize Facs.

Apprentice's Indentures

Juror's Tickets

Prize warrants

Constable's bonds

Notes of hand

Checks, Cape Fear Bank

do Branch Bank of the

State

Notes, negotiable at bank

Inspector's Certificates

Certificates of Justices attending Court

Shipping Papers

Bills Lading (letter)

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be

printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and

all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other

work in the printing line would do well to give us

a call, or send in their orders. We are determin-

ed to execute our work well, and at the cheapest

rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,

S. E. cor. Princess & Front-streets,

One door above the Hanover House.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. J. D. JONES,

PLUGS, No. 10 & 11,

200 Boxes and Mouldboards,

20 Boxes pale soap,

10 do John Ender's Tobacco,

20 Bbls. Canal Flour,

20 Half do do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.

Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-f]

FOR SALE,

TWO TROTTER HORSES.

These Horses are both fine travellers, and either

of them will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Also,

One light Northern built Sulky and

Harness; one Family Close

Carriage and Harness,

& one Pedlar's Wag-

gon & Harness.

For further information, apply at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

April 11.—[30]

LOST.

ON the 21st inst., a POCKET BOOK con-

taining \$50 in cash, and several notes of

hand. One note on Edward Smith, for \$250, one

on Amos Thomas for \$75, and several other notes

not recollected. A liberal reward will be paid by

the subscriber for the recovery of said Pocket Book

MILES COSTIN.

(28-f)

March 28, 1845

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23]

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.

At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The subscriber has received
his summer stock of **Medicines**,
&c., and is now prepared to put up
orders from Physicians and country
Merchants, at 25 per cent. on its price.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and
every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst
his assortment will be found
250 oz. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Bark
50 lbs. fresh Sassafras Powder
20 lbs. English-American Calomel
English Blue, Mass. Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.

With every article necessary for the most extensive
practice.

The following Patent Medicines have just been
received:—
Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheesman's Balsam,
Swain's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowland's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild
Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectant, & Hair Tonic &c.

Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash
Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the
country.

Those whose accounts are over six months
standing will confer a favor by having them settled
by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been
so successful in compounding a medicine,
which has done so much to relieve the human
family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the
invalid to health, and comfort, as the *Inventor* and
Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family
medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild
Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized
by the Profession and others, both in this country
and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an
effort in the short space of six or seven years,
to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting
up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individ-
uals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as
much of the name of the *original preparation* as
will screen them from the lash of the law, and one
of the impostors who puts out the common para-
phrasis of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild
Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the pub-
lic against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing
so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors.
And purchase none but the original and only genu-
ine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the
only one compounded by a regular Physician, and
arose from many years' close attention to the
practice of the profession, and which led to this
great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands
of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success
of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,
for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds,
spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in
the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice,
palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side
or breast, broken constitution from various causes,
the abuse of calomel &c., bronchitis, asthma, whoop-
ing cough, &c., were declared to the world years
before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came
out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves
as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in
Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only
by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to
N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a.
The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild
Cherry have been sold out, and the proprietors are
obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make
their own out of it. The genuine article is put up
in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue
wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's
signature attached. To get the genuine in Wil-
mington, you must go to the only appointed agent,
WM. SHAW.

The public are requested to remember that
it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild
Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing
such miraculous cures of diseases which have baff-
led the skill of the profession and set at defiance
the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which
are daily puffing through the organs of the press.
Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Sy-
rup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from
the North with a handsome assortment of spring
and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Panama, Men's, Boys' and Infants' Leg-

horn and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the SPRING style of

men's and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps,

latest styles and a general assortment of men's and

boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell

at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received

per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to

call and examine them.

A L S O.

A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by

C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,

Market st., Wilmington.

March 21, 1845, 27-f

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respect-

fully inform his friends and the public,

that he has opened a Boarding House

at the well known stand formerly occu-

ped by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street.

He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up

the house in the very best style, and that his table

will be as good as any other house of the kind in

Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and

he promises to spare no pains in making those

comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with

their patronage.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-f

In Maine, they are trying certain of the

Milleries as vagrants. In Bangor, four of

them have been sentenced to 30 days in the

House of Correction.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Lines on a Sleeping Wife.

BY JULIAN CRANER.

Delicious task—to sit and watch
The breathing of a sleeping wife,
And mark the features of that state
Dividing Death from Life!

How sweet her slumber! On her lids
The angel peace hath set its seal,
And to her couch the Guard forbids
An envious Care to steal.

How beautiful! She would compel
The tribute of a stoic's kiss:—
Angelic purity might dwell
In such a shrine as this,
And here it dwells—unstained and bright—
Though half concealed by eyelid's bar;
Yes, were this soul disorbed to night
I'd see an Angel here!

How sweet her slumber! None but those
Whom Heaven hath numbered for its bliss
Have promise of such calm repose—
Such perfect rest as this.

Unconscious of the woes and cares
That weigh us down in waking hours,
Her gentle spirit only wears
A burden now of flowers.

She dreams! her radiant features speak
Of times that waken deep delight,
For smiles adorn her lip and cheek—
Smiles beautiful and bright.

Oh could I lift the jealous veil
That those whose joys thoughts conceal,
The spotless page a sinless tale
Would presently reveal.

And hark! her parting lips disclose
Some cherished secret long repressed:
Mark how her cheek with blushes glows—
How heaves her swelling breast!

She breathes a name and her dream—
The soul of love is in the tone—
Her cheeks with deeper blushes team—
That name—it is my own!

Joy! joy! my bliss is perfect now—
The boon I craved is mine—is mine—
Upon my bended knee I bow
And thank thee, God Divine!

By night or day, awake, asleep,
The tokens of her love I see—
I know that love is pure and deep,
And centered all in me.

Marion's Dinner Party.

'About this time we received a flag from

the enemy in Georgetown, the object of

which was to make some arrangement

about the exchange of some prisoners. The

flag after the usual ceremony of blind-
folding, was conducted into Marion's en-
campment. Having heard great talk

about General Marion, his fancy had, nat-
urally enough, sketched out for him some
stout figure of a warrior, such as O'Hara

or Cornwallis himself, of material aspect
and flaming regiments; but what was his

surprise when, led into Marion's presence,
and the bandage taken from his eyes, he

beheld, in our hero, a swarthy, smoke-dried
little man, with scarce enough of thread-

bare homespun to cover his nakedness! and
in place of tall ranks of gaily dressed sol-

diers, a handful of sun-burnt, yellow-leg-
ged militia-men, some roasting potatoes

and some asleep, with their black fire-locks
lying by them on the logs! Having recov-

ered a little from his surprise, he presented
his letter to General Marion, who perused it,

and soon settled every thing to his sat-

isfaction.

The officer took up his hat to retire.

'Oh, no,' said Marion, 'it is about our

time of dinner, and I hope, sir, you will

give us the pleasure of your company to-
morrow.'

At mention of the word *dinner*, the

British officer looked around him, but to

his great mortification could see no signs

of a pot, pan, Dutch oven, or any other

cooking utensils that could raise the spirits

of a hungry man.

'Well, Tom,' said the general to one of

his men, 'come give us our dinner.'

The dinner to which he alluded was no

other than a heap of sweet potatoes, that

was very snugly roasted under the em-
bers, and which Tom, with his pine stick

poker, soon liberated from their ashy con-

finement—pinching them every now and

then with his fingers, especially the big

ones, to see whether they were well done

or not. Then having cleaned them of the

ashes, partly by blowing them with his

breath and partly by brushing them with

the sleeves of his old cotton shirt, he piled

some of the best on a large piece of bark,

and placed them between the British offi-

cer and Marion, on the trunk of the fallen

pine on which they sat.

'I fear, sir,' said the general, 'our din-

ner will not prove so palatable to you as I

could wish; but it is the best we have.'

The officer, who was a well bred man,

took up one of the potatoes and affected to

feel as if he had found a great dainty; but

it was very plain that he ate more from

good-manners than good appetite.

Presently he broke out in a hearty laugh.

Marion looked surprised. 'I beg pardon,

general,' said he, 'but one cannot, you

know, always command his conceits. I

was thinking how droll some of my broth-

er officers would look if our government

were to give them such a bill of fare as

this.'

'I suppose,' replied Marion, 'it is not

equal to their style of dining?'

'No indeed,' quoth the officer. 'And

this, I imagine, is one of your accidental

lent dinners, a sort of ban yan. In gen-

eral, no doubt, you live a great deal better?'

'Rather worse,' answered the general;

'for we often don't get enough of this.'

'Heavens!' rejoined the officer. 'But,

probably, what you lose in meal you make

up in malt—though stinted in provisions

you draw noble yag?'

'Not a cent, sir,' said Marion, 'not a

cent.'

'Heavens and earth! Then you must

be in a bad box. I don't see, general,

how you can stand it.'

'Why, sir,' replied Marion, with a smile

of self-approbation, 'these things depend

on feelings.'

The Englishman said he did not be-

lieve that it would be an easy matter to

reconcile his feelings to a soldier's life on

General Marion's terms—all fighting and

no pay! and no provisions but potatoes?'

'Why, sir,' answered the general, 'the

heart is all; and when that is much inter-

ested, a man can do anything. Many a

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, May 2, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,
OF FLADEX COUNTY.

Late From England.

As matters now stand, every arrival from Europe is looked for with the deepest interest by the people of this country. Many of our most intelligent citizens believe that our relations with England are destined, at no very distant day, to be seriously disturbed—that a war with that power is almost inevitable. Whether those who entertain this opinion are correct or not, can only be ascertained by the lapse of time and the development of circumstances. By the arrival of the steamship *Caledonia* at Boston, from Liverpool, we have dates from England up to the 5th of April. The news by the *Caledonia* derives its chief importance almost entirely from the accounts which it brings us of the spirit in which the statesmen of the English Legislature have commented upon that portion of Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address which refers to the Oregon Territory. In another column of this week's *Journal* we present our readers with an abstract of the speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, both eminent British statesmen, and the latter at the head of the Government. It will be seen from those speeches, that the people of England take in high dudgeon the declaration of Mr. Polk, that the title of the United States to the Territory stretching along the Pacific Ocean, from the 42d to the 54th parallel of North Latitude, is clear and undoubted. The closing remarks of Sir Robert Peel are particularly significant. "As the subject," says Sir Robert, "had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they consider that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them." Now this is no idle declaration by a rhetorical debater in the House of Commons; but it must be regarded, at least in effect, as the solemn dicta of the English Government. We may then, regard it as certain, that Great Britain will contest our right to that Territory. For those at all acquainted with the politics of that country, well know that the English Ministry are by the declaration of her mouth-piece, the Premier, quoted above, committed on the subject. The *London Times* newspaper, the political articles of which are supposed to be semi-official, at the close of an article on this subject, holds the following language: "Our position in the matter is a defensive, though not altogether a passive, one. England desires an amicable adjustment; but if that is rendered impossible, the untreatable policy of her opponent, the aggressive conduct of the American government, and the unparalleled language of the President, suffice to prepare us for the other alternative. The rights of British subjects in the country of the Oregon must of course be defended; and, indeed, the British positions there are sufficiently strong to defend themselves from any sudden attack likely to be made upon them; but if any such attack be made by American citizens, the American government must, of course, be held responsible for it, and the people of the United States must take the consequences." Now if both Governments persist in maintaining an absolute right to the Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, we do not see how an armed collision between England and the United States can well be avoided. That the people of this country will peremptorily, and at all hazards, assert their absolute and unquestioned right to that Territory, is beyond a doubt. That England will pursue the same course, would appear to be equally certain, if we are to judge from the decided language held by those who wield her power. So that, so far as we can see, the chances for a third Punic war, are very fair. Such an event, should it take place, must bring with it the most disastrous consequences to the people of both countries. England and the United States are the two most commercial nations in the world. The Stars and Stripes of Columbia, and the Cross of Britain are found side by side in every portion of the Globe. Should a war take place, each of them would become the prey of the other. The commercial intercourse between the citizens of the two countries is much greater, and of much more importance, than that carried on between any other two nations on the face of the earth. But still, with whatever feelings of regret the American philanthropist and patriot may view these evils, the necessities as well as the ultimate interest of his country are concerned, his bosom will be animated but with one spirit and one determination; and that will be to stand by, to the death, that honor and that ultimate interest. There is one thing which pleases us on this subject; as regards our right to Oregon, and our determination to maintain inviolate that right, but one spirit pervades the bosom of every American. On this point the Clay man and the Polk man—the Texas man and the anti-Texas man—the hardy son of New England, and the fiery, impetuous Southern man—possess but one feeling—to resist, with the last drop of our blood, the arrogant pretensions of England to drive us from the shores of the Pacific.

Mexican News.

By our last accounts from Mexico, it would seem that the chances for war with that country, were becoming more apparent every day; that is, if we are to attach much weight to the bombastic manifestations of Mexican Diplomats. Our own opinion is, however, that it will end (to use a homely phrase) in all talk and no deed, on the part of that Government. In order, however, that our readers may see how matters stand between the two nations at present, and how far Mexico had gone in the matter at the last accounts, we present them with two letters from the Mexican Minister for foreign relations. The first, addressed to Gov. Shannon, our Minister to that country, and the other to the representatives of France, England, and Spain. We also call their attention to an article which we copy from the New Orleans *Picayune*, on the subject of our relations with Mexico. We have devoted a good deal of space to the Mexican news this week, but think we are excusable, as the relations between the government of that country and the United States, have created a deep interest at present.

VIRGINIA.

Three Glorious News from the Old Dominion.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday last comes to our office this week literally laden with the accounts of the three glorious triumphs of Democracy in old Virginia. Never in the palmy days of her Jefferson and her Madison did the Democracy of the Old Dominion acquit itself more nobly than it has done in the recent election. Federalism has been driven from the field at every point—scarcely a grease spot left. The *Enquirer* says that 14 out of the 15 members of Congress just elected, are good Democrats. John Minor Botts, the man who said he would "head Captain Tyler," has been consigned to a political grave. Ditto, Willoby Newton, Seddon, Bayly, Hunter and Leake, are amongst those who will represent the Old Dominion in the 29th Congress. Both branches of the Legislature will be thoroughly Democratic. So that the Democratic Senate, at the last Session of that body, by its firmness, saved the Commonwealth from being misrepresented for the next six years, by its refusal to elect William C. Rives. And William C. Rives! what will become of him? where will he go? Echo answers, where?

Much gratitude, indeed, do the people of Virginia deserve at the hands of the Democratic party throughout the Union. By our next number, we shall be able to state with certainty, how the parties will stand in the Legislature. One thing is certain, both branches are Democratic; thereby insuring a Democratic U. S. Senator next winter. Well done Virginia.

Virginia University.

The Virginia papers are full of accounts of a disgraceful riot which took place at the University of that State, growing out of some ill feeling between the students, and W. E. Rodgers, one of the Professors. To such a pitch, did the outrageous conduct of the students go, that the business of the College was suspended, and the military had to be called in to quell the disturbance. The University buildings were actually turned into a barracks for some time. We are glad to see from the Richmond *Enquirer*, that order has been restored, and that the exercises of the institution have again been resumed.

The Post Office Department—

Cave Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, the new Post-master General, seems to be going at the work of reformation and retrenchment in the Department, over which he presides, with a spirit and an energy, which bids fair to work a radical change in the whole system. We would not be surprised if the expenses of the Department should be reduced fully one-third, under his management. We see that he has given the Northern Mail contractors, a thorough rebuff. The Union is divided into four districts for the letting of mail contracts, which contracts are let on the first day of July, to hold for four years. It happens that the first of next July, is the period when the existing contracts in the New England States expire. The Post-master General issued a circular some time since, in which he stated that the new contracts would be let out under the provisions of the recent act of Congress, which provides that the transportation of the mail shall be let to the lowest bidder, without any regard to the manner in which it is carried. That is, that the contractor may carry it on stages, on horseback, or in a sulky, as he pleases; and it so provides, that the new contractors shall not be compelled to buy the stock, stages, &c., of the old one. The contractors of New England, have been in Washington for some time, endeavouring to induce Mr. Johnson to postpone the operation of the law, as far as regards them, and either to let the contracts under the old law, or permit them to go on under the present contract. They addressed him a letter on the subject, to which he replies, (in effect) that he can't accommodate them—that the law is one of reform, and that he has determined to carry it out as well in letter as in spirit. The cheap postage system will have every advantage which a rigid and economical administration of the department can afford it, and if the reduction in expenses be as large as some of our friends anticipate, the deficit in the receipts towards paying its expenses, will not be so great as was at first supposed. Go it, Cave.

Onward! Onward! flows the tide.

There are some peculiar and distinctive features which distinguish the Anglo-Saxon from every other branch of the human family. His industry, his perseverance, and his enterprise are known and felt in every nook and corner of the world, where these qualities can be exercised with any prospect of advantage to their owner. But it is on the continent of America where his native energies are untrammelled by the onerous and artificial machinery which they are clogged by the Governments of the old world, that his strides in the march of civilization and empire are the most rapid and magical, if we may be permitted the expression. Scarcely half a century has passed away since the vast extent of territory lying between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, as little known to the nine-tenths of the people of the "old thirteen" as the wilds of Siberia. Now that wilderness has been transformed, as if by the wand of a mighty magician, into a great and civilized Empire. The waters that traverse it, daily bear upon their bosom millions of dollars' worth of property. New States are almost yearly springing up and knocking at the door of Congress for admission. But we must stop this strain; what gave rise to it was the accounts which meet our eye in every Southern and Western paper which we take up, of the immense tide of emigration which is daily flowing over the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific. Companies of from fifty up to two thousand persons, are reported to be constantly leaving different points in the West, for the banks of the Columbia. Many of these hardy pioneers of civilization, are to take up their abode, hundreds and hundreds of miles from their friends on this side the "great ridge," there to lay the foundation of new and powerful Pacific States, which, at no distant day, are to rival those which now lie along the coast of the Atlantic. Many that are now playing their part on the theatre of life, will live to see a direct trade between the mouth of the Columbia river, and the Empire of China. And it is not at all improbable that, before another half century, we, of the Atlantic States, will be receiving our semi-monthly "over-land mail," from China, the Sandwich Islands, &c., as England now does from her East India possessions—such is the march of the Anglo-American.

Reform is the order of the Day.

Our readers will see from the Circular below, that Mr. Polk not only preaches, but that he is determined to practice reform in the administration. He requires the clerks in the various offices to do their duty. They are paid for so doing, and we think it is but right that they should be compelled to attend strictly to their business.

Circular.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 11.

Sir:—In executing the laws, there is no duty which appears to me more imperative than to take care that officers who receive the public money shall promptly and fully perform the duties for which the law appropriates their respective salaries. Justice to the public and a proper regard for the clearly expressed will of Congress, require that this shall be done. Those who come to the seat of Government, on public business, should not be unnecessarily delayed by the negligence or inattention of bureaus, or clerks, connected with the executive departments. I therefore invite your attention to the thirteenth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 26th of August, 1842—"An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills, without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and officers of government, and for other purposes"—and to the 12th section of the "Act to recognize the General Land Office," approved on the 4th of July, 1836.

I desire that you will cause the monthly reports, required by the act of 1842, to be regularly made, and that you will transmit them to me. The law contemplates that the distribution of labor amongst the clerks shall bear a fair proportion to their compensation; and it is unjust that the meritorious and faithful should have to perform the duties of such as may be found to be negligent, idle or incompetent. To prevent this injustice, it is essential that each clerk shall attend regularly in his office, and discharge his own appropriate duties. It is desired that each head of a bureau shall cause to be made a daily statement, showing the absence of each clerk from his duty during office hours—the causes of such absence as far as he may be able to ascertain them, and that this statement accompany the monthly reports.

I also desire that you will accompany the monthly reports with a statement of any complaints which may be made to you of any clerk in your office who may have contracted debts since his appointment, and does not pay them agreeable to contract. Disclaiming any right to interfere with the private affairs of officers of Government, I am yet unwilling that they shall be embarrassed in the performance of their public duties by the just importunities of disappointed creditors, who trusted them on the faith of their compensation from the Treasury.

Believing that the duties required of the officers and clerks employed in the several Executive Departments, are by no means unreasonable, and impressed with their importance of a prompt and efficient despatch of the public business, I desire that you will take measures for the due execution of the laws to which I have called your attention.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES K. POLK.

Extract of a Letter received in this town, dated BATH, Beaufort Co., N. C., April 26, 1845.

"The cold spell about three weeks ago, killed very nearly all the crops in this county, and the Chinese boys are taking the corn almost as fast as it can be planted. The wheat crop is nearly all killed in consequence of the cold, and some farmers are plowing it up."

The loss occasioned by the great fire in Pittsburg, upon a careful examination, is said to be about three and a half millions.

J. C. Dobbin, and the Wake District.

In last week's *Journal*, we stated that James C. Dobbin, Esq., of Cumberland, had been nominated by the Democratic Convention, as the candidate for Congress in the Wake district. We felt some anxiety then, knowing as we well did, that it would be prejudicial to Mr. Dobbin's personal interest, as to whether he would accept the nomination. We are much pleased to see by the Carolinian, of last Saturday, that Mr. Dobbin, in a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the good cause, which cannot be too highly commended, has accepted the nomination so unanimously tendered to him. Below we give his letter of acceptance, which we find in the Carolinian. We do so, because it is short, and is according to our notions, a model of the spirit and the style in which such letters should be written:

FAYETTEVILLE, April 25, 1845.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter in which you announce that I was unanimously selected by the Democratic Convention at Mrs. Barelay's, as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. Although flattered by this unsolicited desire to elevate me to an honorable station, and grateful for this unexpected testimonial of popular favor—I express my sincere sentiments when I assure you that, had my personal wishes been consulted, the Convention would certainly have nominated some other gentleman. Unambitious of political promotion, I have been quietly engaged in the practice of my profession. The limited part I have hitherto borne on the stage of politics was prompted solely by a disinterested desire to promote our country, and not I hoped, for the benefit of my country, and not my own personal advancement. Having early entertained a decided opinion that the measures advocated by the Democratic party, were best calculated to secure our country's prosperity—sincerely apprehensive of the dangerous tendency of the prominent measures of the "whig party," I have ever, with frankness and zeal, contributed my aid to foster the principles of the one party, and discourage those of the other. Aware of the peculiar circumstances which occasioned my selection by the Convention, and of the inconvenience, and perhaps discord and division that might ensue, were I now to decline, I deem it my duty to accept the nomination. And as you remark in your letter, that in my hands you have placed "our banner and our principles," permit me at least to pledge myself to be always found endeavoring to "uphold the one" and to "maintain the other." And should the people of this District, honor me with an election, their approbation will be sought for only by pursuing the course of the Representative, who acts from an honest desire to promote the welfare of his constituents, and who, in casting his votes, thinks of the consequences to his country first—to himself last. With sentiments of regard for the kind manner in which you have communicated the wishes of the Convention,

I remain your ob't serv't.

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

To Messrs. John Puritoy, D. K. McRae, and others.

Florida.

On the 26th of this month, the new State of Florida elects her first Governor, and her first member of Congress. The Democratic Convention has nominated W. D. Mosely, a native, and at one time a prominent citizen of this State, as the Democratic candidate for the first, and David Levy, for the second of their offices.

New York—the Bowery Theatre once more burned.

On the 25th ult., this splendid building was reduced to a pile of smouldering ruins by fire. This is the fourth time since 1828, that this theatre has been destroyed by fire.

Earthquake at the City of Mexico.

On the 7th ult., the city of Mexico was visited by a terrible Earthquake. The shocks lasted but two or three minutes. In that short space of time, however, the damage done was immense. Many of the finest buildings in the city were prostrated to the earth. We do not learn whether any lives were lost. The scene is described as being one of the most awful which ever met the human gaze. The pavements yawned—the houses trembled and quivered like leaves in the autumnal blast.

We see the *Chronicle* comes out at last, and acknowledges that it was wrong and unjust, in the slander which it perpetrated some months ago, against Mr. Pearsall, of Duplin. It is very wrong for the conductor of a public press, to publish any thing derogatory to the character of a private individual, unless he is certain that his information is correct. It is still worse when he finds that he is wrong, not to come out magnanimously, and acknowledge his error. The *Chronicle* has committed both the minor and the major wrong; for its retraction is too late to bring any credit to its author.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.

IN OPEN LODGE.

Thursday, April 22d, 1845.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and it was ordered that a copy of the same, under the seal of the Lodge, be certified by the Secretary, and transmitted to Mrs. McLAUGHLIN, the widow of our deceased brother, ROBERT McLAUGHLIN, and that the same be published.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty, in his mysterious Providence, to remove from among us our beloved brother, Robert McLaughlin; and that in the death of our brother, his talents, virtues, and social qualities had endeared him to us; that while we bow in resignation to the will of that providence which has removed him from the scene of his active usefulness here, we will cherish in our hearts, the remembrance of his excellencies, fondly trusting he has received a rich reward above.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow of our deceased brother, in her severe affliction, and offer her our sincere condolence, commending her to him "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" for that consolation which he alone can afford.

JAMES MCGARY, Sec'y.

Wilmington, April, 1845.

Imperial Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell, on reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, called the attention of the house to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the territory of Oregon. It was not his intention, he said, to enter at all into the question of the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government, or even of their policy on this very subject of the Oregon, neither was it his wish by any observations which he might then make to embarrass their proceedings. But the inaugural address of President Polk had taken this question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some notice on the part of the members of that house. That distinguished functionary had adopted a course entirely new, which, if it were not met with something unusual on their parts, would let questions of great national importance be decided hereafter by popular addresses from the head of the government, and by the popular action resulting therefrom. The President, in his message, had alluded to the annexation of Texas to the U. S., an allusion which he only noticed for the purpose of showing that the present policy of the executive government of the United States tended to territorial aggrandisement. In his next sentence, the President declared his intention to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that part of their territory which was situated beyond the Rocky Mountains. "Our title," said he, "to the country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children." In consequence of this declaration, he (Lord J. Russell) felt compelled to call the attention of the house and the country to this question, in order that they might see how far the President was justified in saying that his title to the country of the Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and in declaring his intention to take it into his possession without any regard to those treaties, which were generally the bonds of peace between independent nations. There were three modes by which a title might be acquired to a country like the Oregon: the first was by ancient discovery; the second, by treaty; and the third, by discovery, ancient or modern, followed up by occupation and settlement. He then entered into a statement, for the purpose of showing, that if the title to the Oregon rested on ancient discovery, England could put in a claim far superior to that of the United States; and if it rested on treaty, we had a claim that was undeniable, whilst that of the United States had no ground whatever to stand on, and that if it rested on modern discovery, the discovery of Columbia, made, carried on and authorised by regular officers of the British Government, and the subsequent settlement of the territory surrounding it by British subjects, gave us a title which the American Government could not displace. Captain Vancouver had discovered the river Columbia; his lieutenant had sailed 90 miles up its stream, and British subjects from Canada had erected 18 forts on its banks, and had long been carrying on a favorable trade there. He then gave a history of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States respecting this country, and traced them from their commencement to the period when the existing convention was formed in 1827, between Mr. Rush on the one side, and Mr. Huskisson on the other.

A new circumstance had now risen up. The President of the United States had made a peremptory claim to all this territory, and had called upon the citizens of the United States to go forth with their wives and children to take possession of it. Now, Columbia was become of more importance each succeeding year. The Government ought, therefore, to insist on a speedy solution of this question; for there was danger lest the citizens of the United States should disturb British subjects in the enjoyment of their property on the Oregon, and should thus produce a collision between the two Governments. He was not prepared to say that Great Britain should abate any of her just pretensions, nor where we should draw the line between the Americans and ourselves. He thought, however, that we could not accede to a proposal less than that made by Mr. Canning, in 1827, with any regard to our own interests. He had heard it said that the value of this territory was a matter of indifference to us; but it was not a matter of indifference to us whether we should yield any portion of our territory to what he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on between the United States. He should have abstained from entering into this question if it had been left as a diplomatic transaction between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of the Government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honor of the Crown.

Sir R. Peel could not be surprised, and could not feel regret, that the noble lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion, that whilst these matters were pending in negotiations between the two Governments, it was politic to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were cogent reasons to the contrary. If the noble lord had thought it right to depart from that course on this occasion, he ought not to be held responsible for the consequences; for it appeared that this question had been with drawn from the cognizance of those to whom it had been intrusted, and that a popular appeal had been made to the passions of the people in the United States, by those who ought to have discountenanced such an appeal. The noble lord had said that a Minister of the Crown spoke on such a question as the present, under a responsibility to which (Lord John Russell) was not liable. That was undoubtedly true, and he should therefore abstain from following the noble lord through his statement, as he could not do so without implying opinions from the expression of which he ought to abstain. He felt, however, that it was open to him to inform the house of the general state of our negotiations with the United States on this question. In the year 1818 the northern boundary of the possessions of the United States and Great Britain, westward of the Rocky Mountains, was defined. No agreement was made as to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains; but a convention signed between the two governments in 1818, which was to continue for ten years, gave a right of joint occupation to the subjects of each country. In 1824, and again in 1826, Mr. Canning made several attempts to come to an amicable adjustment of our

respective claims with the American government. These attempts entirely failed. At the end of ten years the convention expired. A new convention was framed in 1827, which continued in force for ten years; the convention of 1818, with this proviso, that the convention of 1827 should not necessarily determine by the lapse of time, but should extend beyond the term of ten years, and should terminate after a year's notice from either party when the rights of both should revive. That was the convention which now affected the territory of Oregon. Mr. Packenham, our minister, had been directed, in 1842, to form an amicable arrangement of the claims of the two countries on equitable terms. He read a message of President Tyler, dated the 3d of December, 1843, for the purpose of showing that he had expressed an equal desire to come to an amicable arrangement. Nay, more, on the 19th of February, 1845, about a fortnight before this inaugural address was delivered by President Polk, President Tyler, in reply to an address from the Senate of the United States, asking information relative to the negotiations pending on this question with England: "I have only to say, that the negotiations are still pending, this information cannot be given. Considerable progress has been made in the negotiations, which have been carried on in an amicable spirit between the two countries; and I hope that it will be speedily brought to an amicable termination."

He (Sir R. Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which the negotiations had been carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Peel made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we have received no communication from our minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The government of President Polk had been very recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it. He thought it highly probable that Mr. Packenham would have continued with the present government the negotiations which he had commenced with the last, but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favorable termination; but if the proposals of the British government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two governments. He just hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. [Heard, heard, and cheers.] Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion, but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they consider that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of applause from all parts of the house followed this announcement. In consequence of an intimation which Sir R. Peel gave at the termination of his speech, that it might be expedient for the House not to express any further opinion at present on this subject, the matter dropped, after a declaration from Lord John Russell that he would not submit any motion on the subject to the House, until all the papers connected with it were laid on the table by Her Majesty's Government.

From the New Orleans Jeff. Republican, April 13.

MEXICO.

The brig Guadalupe arrived at this port day before yesterday, from Vera Cruz. Although our correspondent sent us a letter and two copies of the Siglo XIX, containing the correspondence between the Mexican government and Mr. Shannon, the letter received only yesterday, and the papers are still among the missing. These repeated instances of failure to receive packages, regularly and addressed to us, are a source of great annoyance and just complaint. We have copied the correspondence alluded to from the *Picayune*. The letter contains an important item of intelligence, which, we believe, has not reached here through any other source.

It appears by this that Mexico will probably once more try the fortune of war in invading Texas, thereby compelling the United States, in the event of Texas embracing the resolutions of our Congress, for her annexation, to take the initiative in the hostilities which must ensue between the two countries. The United States have strength to fend her South-western boundary, which will be the Rio Grande. This is precisely the course, we are of opinion, which Mexico would be likely to pursue in her display of anger and resentment toward the United States. If Mexico will commit suicide, why then let her. The conflict will be that of the earthen pot and the metal pot floating on the tide together, according to the old fable.

VERA CRUZ, April 2, 1845.

Dear Sir:—I have nothing of any importance to communicate, and would only call your attention to two numbers of the Siglo XIX, which I send you by this vessel, for the use of the government of Gov. Shannon, by which all diplomatic relations with them are at an end. I remain, &c.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received my letters from Mexico, and copy the following from one: "In Congress to-day a proposition has passed to a second reading, a large majority, making it high treason for any person who should make proposal for recognition of the independence of Texas, or thecession of that country to the U. S. I believe a large majority of Congress will agree to declare war against the United States but will send a large force to Texas with the object of conquering it, by this means forcing the United States to declare war, if she wishes to protect Texas."

Mexico, March 29th, 1845.

To His Excellency William Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. National Palace, Mexico, March 24, 1845. The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself, for the first time, to his Excellency, Mr. Wilson Shannon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. S. desires to inform him, that as both houses of the United States Congress have sanctioned

the law in relation to the annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the United States, usurping the portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of treaties of friendship, which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States has permitted? Nothing more than to lament that two nations, free and republican, contiguous [vecinos] and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the protest already directed against Annexation; and moreover would add, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measure with the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Government already desires that considerations of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly R-public, which in the midst of its misfortunes [disgracias] seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, his personal respect and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration. LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The general circular is as follows:

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to transmit to his Excellency, the Minister of —, the following circular, being impelled to employ this means of transmitting to his [your] Government, in this note, the solemn and formal protest of the Mexican Republic, suggested by an which, according to the last degree the right and honor of Mexico, is equally destructive to the fundamental principles of justice, to the respect due fraternal and intelligent nations, and the good of which civilization has fixed as the basis of international intercourse [international political]. His Excellency, Senor —, will understand that the undersigned has reference to the law passed by the Congress of the United States, and sanctioned by the Executive, for the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union.

To present, in all its deformity, this act of the Congress and Government of the United States, the alarming consequences of its conduct towards the Mexican Republic, would be as useless labor, inasmuch as this note is addressed to the representative of a nation as illustrious as it is powerful, which, sustaining nobly the rank which it occupies in the world, respects the laws of equity [buena amistad] between foreign nations, and finds its glory upon the immutable titles of morality and justice. The Government of the undersigned has no occasion to exhibit all the grounds upon which it relies for its resistance of this measure of Annexation, as they are obvious and known to all, and as the feeling excited among friendly nations, and even those which have no official relations with Mexico, will be profound upon learning of a measure so injurious and offensive to Mexico, and so utterly unworthy the honor [honor nombre] of the United States.

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his Excellency, Senor —, that the Government of the United States, having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico, showing itself a zealous partisan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add, that, as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the United States have been as old as the friendship, which it was sought to confirm—first, by a treaty of amity; and by another for the adjustment of boundaries—which has now been completely violated. In aiding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith; but in aiding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico, to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice [as against her,] has submitted to serious compromises, she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and preserved her loyalty with such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right her possessions can be increased to speak out her protest, as the undersigned now does, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ, in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources, and trusting in the justice of her cause, do so with the fear to give satisfaction, that whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in every grave matter under consideration.

With this view the undersigned requests his Excellency, Senor —, to give this protest its proper direction, and at the same time to accept the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

From the N. O. Picayune, 20th ult.

Later from Mexico.

The schr. Ferry arrived at this port [informing with latter advices from Vera Cruz. We are indebted to Capt. Paterson for Vera Cruz dates of the 11th inst. The schr. sailed on the 12th, which is ten days later than our previous advices.

Mexico has not declared war against the United States: but the official paper, *El Dia del Gobierno*; of the 3d inst., announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the Government, of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secrecy is the soul of all military operations; but that journal adds, that it is usual to expect, and a successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The papers of the capital and of Vera Cruz occupied almost exclusively with the subject of Annexation. There are not wanting those who insist that there is no alternative left to Mexico to preserve untarnished her honor but war. The writers take the distinction that though, from the necessity of the case, the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas might not be incompatible with national honor, the Annexation (*agregacion*) of that Department to a foreign country is a flagrant outrage. The logic of this is not so obvious as it might be. They go on to say that it is no longer an open question; that however they may have been distracted by civil dissensions, the present Government is bound by the pledges of previous administrations; and that the protests against Annexation, made in many months since, should be followed up to the national humiliation in the eyes of the world, and the proceedings of the U. States Congress, sanctioned by the Executive, be

insisted upon as a tacit declaration of war.—The Mexican Congress has not yet screwed up its courage to assume the responsibility of the position.

On the 3d inst., *Senor Cueva*, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chambers a long and general memorial appertaining to his Department. We have not seen it, but it is represented as cautious and guarded exposition of the topics upon which it touches; but by the liberal papers it is deemed entirely too tame and pacific in its tone, although he argues that Annexation is his tone, although he argues that Annexation should inevitably bring on a war. He places strong apparent confidence in the interference of European powers, which although assenting to Texas independence, may, he trusts, oppose the further enlargement of United States territory. The more high-spirited editors rebuke him for these sentiments, and insist that no people can maintain an honorable, distinct national existence when relying upon foreign power for its protection, that Mexico should appeal at once to arms, trusting nothing to diplomacy, (which is so swayed by European, instead of American interests;) and that, as her only hope of resisting the ultimate entire absorption of her territory by the Anglo-Saxons, she would now take her stand and fight, and be compelled to succumb, at least do so with honor.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

The Law Profession.

We are astonished at the daily paragraphs that meet our eye of the numbers of young men lately admitted to practise law in the different States of the Union. Probably no avocation yields a poorer return, or is so much overstocked. To be a good lawyer requires not only brilliant talents, great tact, and profound knowledge, but an capacity for mental application such as few men have a taste for, and few constitutions can endure. As Lord Eldon remarked, 'a man must work like a dray-horse, and be paid like a pauper.' Nor is success at the bar sure, even with all the requisites we have mentioned. Chance often elevates the hard student to fame, but as often retains him in obscurity. Of the bar of Philadelphia for instance, we can speak from an intimate knowledge; and we could point to more than one lawyer, with a head already beginning to grow grey, who, with every qualification to adorn its highest walks, has been unable to struggle up, because he has never yet had a case, or a succession of cases of the right character to develop his abilities. The fact is, there are five times as many lawyers as there should be, both here and elsewhere, and, in consequence, four-fifths of the profession must starve. The evil is increased by tendency of clients to seek an attorney of acknowledged reputation, thus preventing the man of as yet unknown fame from obtaining a start. It is true, some kind-hearted friend may entrust a case to the aspiring young advocate; but it is rarely such a one as is calculated to make an impression, and years may pass before even this opportunity occurs to a youth without influence. We know too men who have had distinguished success in the last ten years, but they owe their position to an acquaintance with foreign tongues and the foreign clients which brought them. The greatest lawyers, both of this and the past generation, were years before they made enough to support themselves; and few men, whatever their abilities, can hope to pay their expenses until after many a long term of suspense and heart burnings.

The business of the courts every where during the last few years, has declined one-half, in consequence of the bankrupt act, and other laws cancelling the claims of creditors. There is really more done at conveyancing, both here and elsewhere, than at the more legitimate business of the law.—Yet the number of lawyers has increased two-fold in the last ten years, so that actually the chances of success, are scarcely one-fourth of what they were in 1835. But all the present leading attorneys—had made their reputation at that period.—What chance then has a young man now in the profession? Ten to one he will not pay his office rent the first year; fifty to one he will not pay his expenses. A hundred to one he will never rise to opulence or fame. Amid such fierce conception there are scores of chances even against a man of ability and acquirements, unless he is backed by an influential family, or meets with some lucky case which at once lifts him into notice. We could point to young men of ten years standing at the bar, well read and of strong intellects, who do not know as much as Mark Twain. We could point to others who started in life under the same auspices, but who now are irrevocably doomed to the lowest walks of the profession, because they took to pettifoggery to keep themselves from starving.

We do not mean to say that a man without influence, must fall at the bar, or that another with it, must succeed. Far from it. But if a young lawyer has a moderate income, sufficient for the superfluities of life, he is in the best possible condition for success; for, while he can afford to wait until he can build up a bright kind of a reputation, he is yet thrown upon his exertions to achieve both position and fortune. On the contrary, many a young man of ability, industry and acquirements, is actually driven from the profession, because he cannot afford to wait long enough to build up a name.

Parents who are seeking a pursuit for their sons, and young men who are ambitious of success in life, should take these things into consideration. The fame required by some of our great lawyers is, we grant, a fascinating thing in the eyes of young ambition; but it should be recollected there is but one Webster, and ten thousand blanks. In no other pursuit are so many difficulties to be overcome; or in no other is the amount of talent and labor required so great. Many a youth who might have succeeded as a mechanic, merchant or farmer, has dragged through life as a broken-hearted lawyer, or sunk at the outset after a struggle or two into a knavish pettifogger.

What is the reason for this? A false notion that the law is a more honorable pursuit than trade—a notion derived from England and fostered there, because the profession has long been considered the premier resort for the younger aristocracy. But in this country, we should learn to know and act up to the knowledge; that all pursuits which are honest, are alike honorable.

From the London Punch.

Mrs. Candler's Curtain Lectures.

LECTURE IX.

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO GREENWICH FAIR.

Hem! So, Mr. Candler: I hope you enjoyed yourself at Greenwich. How do I know you been at Greenwich? I know it very well, sir: know all about it: know more than you think I know. I thought there was something in the wind. Yes, I was sure of it, when you went out of the house, to-day. I know it by the looks of you, though I didn't say anything.—Upon my word! And you call yourself a respectable man, and the father of a family! Going to a fair among all sorts of people,—at our time of life. Yes; and never think of making your wife with you. Oh! no! you can go to and enjoy yourself out, with I don't know

who: go out and make yourself very pleasant, I dare say. Don't tell me; I hear that a nice companion Mr. Caudle is what a good-tempered person. Ha! I only wish people could see you at home, that's all. But so it is with men. They can keep all their good temper for out-of-doors—their wives never see any of it. Oh dear! I'm sure I don't know who'd be a poor woman!"

"Now, Caudle, I'm not in ill temper; not at all. I know I used to be a fool when we were first married. I used to worry and fret myself to death when you went out; but I've got over that. I wouldn't put myself out of the way now for the best man that ever trod. For what thanks does a poor woman get? None at all. No; it's those who don't care for their families, who are the best thought of. I only wish I could bring myself not to care for mine."

"And why couldn't you say, like a man, you were going to Greenwich Fair when you went out? It's no use your's saying that, Mr. Caudle; don't tell me that you did at think of going; you'd made your mind up to it, and you know it. Pretty games you've had, no doubt! I should like to have been behind you, that's all. A man at your time of life!"

"And I, of course, I never want to go out. Oh no! I may stay at home with the cat. You couldn't think of taking your wife and children, like any other decent man, to a fair. Oh no; you never care to be seen with us. I'm sure, many people don't know you're married: how can they? Your wife's never seen with you. Oh no; anybody but those belonging to you!"

"Greenwich Fair, indeed! Yes,—and of course you went up and down the hill, running and racing with no body knows who. Don't tell me; I know what you are when you're out. You don't suppose, Mr. Caudle, I've forgotten that pink bonnet, do you? No! I won't hold my tongue, and I'm not a foolish woman. It's no matter, sir, if the pink bonnet was fifty years ago—it's all the same for that. No; and if I live for fifty years to come, I never will leave off talking off it. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Caudle. Ha! few wives could have been what I've been to you. I only wish my time was to go over again, that's all; I wouldn't be the fool I have been."

"Going to a fair! and I suppose you had your fortune told by the gypsies! You needn't have wasted your money, I'm sure I can tell you your fortune, Mr. Caudle. And it would be no matter—none at all—if your wife and children didn't suffer with you—"

"And you must go riding upon donkeys—you didn't go riding upon donkeys! Yes; it's very well for you to say so; but I dare say you did. I tell you, Caudle, I know what you are when you're out. I wouldn't trust any of you—your, especially, Caudle."

"Then you must go in the thick of the fair, and have the girls scratching your coat with rattles! You couldn't help it, if they did scratch your coat? Don't tell me; people don't scratch coats unless they're encouraged to do it. And you must go in a swing, too. You didn't go in a swing? And I'm a foolish woman to think so, am I? Well, if you didn't, it was no fault of yours; you wished to go, I've no doubt."

"And then you must go into the shows!—There—you don't deny that. You did go into a show. What of it, Mr. Caudle! A good deal of it, sir. Nice crowding and squeezing in those shows, I know. Pretty pleasant. And you a married man and the father of a family! No, I won't hold my tongue. It's very well for you to threaten to get up. You're to go to Greenwich Fair, and race up and down the hill, and play at kiss in the ring. Pah! it's disgusting, Mr. Caudle. Oh, I dare say you did play at it; if you didn't, you'd have liked, and that's just as bad; and you can go into the swings, and shows, and roundabouts. If I was you, I should hide my head under the clothes, and be ashamed of myself."

"And what is most selfish—most mean of you, Caudle—you can go and enjoy yourself, and never so much as bring home to the children a gingerbread-nut. Don't tell me that your pocket was picked of a pound of nuts!—Nice company you must have been in to have your pocket picked."

"But I dare say I shall hear all about it to-morrow. I've no doubt, sir, you were dancing at the Crown-and-Anchor. I should like to have seen you. No! I'm not making myself ridiculous. It's you that's making yourself ridiculous; and every body that knows you says so. Everybody knows what I have to put up with from you."

"Going to a fair, indeed! At your time—"

"He," says Caudle, "I dozed off, hearing confusedly the words—gypsies—races—roundabout—swings—pink bonnet—nuts."

CHARLESTON MARKET—April 25.

Cotton.—It will be recollected that the Upland market, at the close of the previous week, although somewhat depressed in consequence of the withdrawal of buyers, to await the result of later advices from the other side, exhibited no positive change in prices; but, on Saturday last, several factors, who, yielding to circumstances, met purchasers, at a slight reduction, and about 500 bales changed hands. On Sunday the *Great Western's* accounts reached us, advising of a reduction on former figures $\frac{1}{2}$ ad; and, on Monday, purchasers were in attendance, but holders would not accept their bids, and they retired, after having taken only 200 bales, at $\frac{1}{2}$ and occasionally $\frac{3}{4}$ off, and buyers were equally unsuccessful on Tuesday, as the transactions on that day did not reach 300 bales, at similar prices; and thus has it been from day to day, to the close of business; in fact, dealers, early in the week, seemed to have come to a tacit understanding, not to do anything in Upland Cotton, until the advices per the steamer of the 4th inst., shall have been received—hence the very limited operations. It is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to give quotations with any degree of accuracy. The receipts, since our last, foot up 8024 bales, and the sales in the same time, but 2300 bales, as follows: 15 at 5; 226 at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 101 at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 146 at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 77 at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 145 at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 64 at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 57 at 6; and 199 at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 663 at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 23 at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 105 at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 250 bales at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. The transactions in Sea Island during the week, reached 500 bags white, as follows: 35 bags from 15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 19 from 15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 50 from 18 to 20; 14 from 20 to 25; 19 from 20 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; 22 at 21; 79 from 25 to 35; 24 from 27 to 28c., and 63 bales at prices not made public, and 43 stained do. from 6 to 9c., and 19 bags mace from 20 to 22c. per lb.

Rough Rice.—The receipts since our last have been about 10,000 bushels, which have changed hands at 86, 88 and 90c. per bushel, 4000 bushels having brought the latter figure.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week have been three cargoes from No. Ca., in all about 8000 bushels, which were taken by dealers within the range of our quotations. Some 4000 bushels Maryland *Oats* have also been received and sold at 30c. per bushel.—About 300 bundles New York and Eastern *Hay*, arrived since our last have been disposed of within the range of our quotations.

Bacon.—The supply of Western *Shoulders* and *Sides* has been gradually increasing for several weeks past, and our quotations are with difficulty sustained. Some 80 hbls. of

the former sold at 6 1/2 a 6 1/2, and about an equal quantity of Sides at 7 1/2 a 7 1/2, principally at the former price.

Lord.—The supply of this article is also of the increase, some 9000 hogs having reached the market within the past few days, about 400 hogs of which, have been sold this week at 9 1/2c. per lb.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 26.
Cotton appears to have declined a quarter of a cent since last Saturday. In fact, its fluctuating are the prices of this article, that they can scarce be depended upon from one day to another. Molasses is selling from 36 to 40 cents per gallon; lard 7 cts per lb.; and flour we believe, has advanced to \$3 50 and \$4 50. Other articles remain as last week. The distressingly dry weather continues.

North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET.—April 26.
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft a \$3 00
North country " 0 00 a 2 75
Washington and Newbern, 3 00 a 3 25
Roin, 65 a 75
Spirits Turpentine, 39 a 45
Tar, 1 00 1/2 a 1 00
Rice, 3 50 a 3 75
Cotton 43 a 94

Naval Stores.—We have only to notice fresh sales of 1800 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, at \$3 25 per bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine, in lots as wanted, at previous rates.

Rice.—Since our last Saturday's report, an advance of 12 cents per 100 lb. has been realized on all descriptions, and about 1000 tierces have changed hands during that time, at \$3 50 a \$3 75, cash. Holders are very firm, and for a few prime parcels our highest quotations have been refused.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Rehabilitates.

A Tent of the Independent Order of Rehabilitates, has, within the last few days, been established in this Town; from which we augur much good, especially to the cause of Temperance, as the object of the Order is, we understand, mainly for the spread of the Temperance principles, although we believe in connection with other benevolent purposes.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Peter M. Walker, to Miss Margaret Linn, daughter of Levin Linn, Esq.

In this town, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Edward D. Hall, to Miss Susan H., daughter of Levin Linn, Esq.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 18th ult., Yancey Bailey, Esq., a respectable and worthy citizen.

In Hillsboro', on the 16th ult., Mrs. Eliza Estes, at the advanced age of 96; for many years a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Also, on the 21st, Thos. Clancey, Esq., Post Master.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

April 23—brig Granite, Hopkins, New York, to Barry & Bryant.
24—schr Squire & Brothers, Price, Phila., to C D Ellis & Co.
25—Br schr Manchester, Bethel, Harbor Island, to G W Davis.
28—brig Clarion, Leland, New York, to G W Davis.
brig Frances, Stuart, New York, to G W Davis.
Br schr John Boynton, Gault, Jamaica, to G W Davis.
schr J D Jones, Crammer, New York, to R W Brown.
29—Br brig Charlotte, Moody, Liverpool, Eng, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

April 23—Packet schr L P Smith, Mills, N Y, by R W Brown.
25—schr H Westcott, Vance, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.
26—Br schr Tangier, Park, Warren, R I, by Potter & Kiddler.
schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.
schr Alarie, Funnell, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.
schr Robin Hood, Killman, Camden, N J, by Barry & Bryant.
28—Packet schr Jonas Smith, Collett, N York, by R W Brown.
schr Jane Yates, Tolman, Barbadoes and a market, by John Hall.
29—Jarque Dunlap, Thomas, Kennabunk, by G W Davis.
May 2—schr Geneva, Carver, New London, Conn, by E Dickinson.

A CARD.

DR. W. H. HILL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his office on Market street, a few doors below the Post-office. [M2 33uf

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Bookkeeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33uf] ALONZO WARD.

JUST RECEIVED.—3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; half barrels Allum Flour; q. barrels Buckwheat; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Nails, Potatoes, Corn, best Lamp Oil, a small assortment of Dry Goods, Potis, Owens, Skillet, Crockery, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.
Expected by the Rail Road this week, more Bacon and Meat, from Rocky Mount and Weldon. M2, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—150 bbls. N. O. Whiskey; a prime article; 50 " Northern Whiskey; 10 bbls. N. E. Rum; 10 bbls. Gin; 75 bbls. old Apple Brandy. For sale cheap by M2, 1845. [33uf] E'D. HEALY.

BACON.—1500 lbs. N. C. Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders; 4 tubs Goshen Butter; Rio Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. Eor sale by M2, 1845. [33uf] E'D. HEALY.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angels, just received and for sale by M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

LIME AND HAY.—Daily expected and for sale, 300 cases Thomastown lime. 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT. April 23d, 1845. 33

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do, bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do, imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by Apt23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT. Apt6, 1845. 33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by Apt6, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxeter. If rented, it will be until lat October, next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage on the property. For farther particulars apply to JOHN A. TAYLOR. April 2d, 1845. 22-17

**Cheap, Com
EXPEDITIOUS**

**THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG,
AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANY**
FIRST DAY OF MAY, the rates of Fare have
been reduced as follows:

From Petersburg to Washington,
From Petersburg to Baltimore, by the R.
Washington, and thence to Baltim
of Messrs. Jacob Peters & Co.,
After the first of June, it is understood that this
will also be reduced, when the Fare to Baltimore
exceed from \$6 50 to \$7 00.

Passengers going North by the Rail Road line
M., arrive in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in the
day, being twelve hours in advance of passengers
Or passengers willing to remain a night in Ba
Philadelphia the next day, at a charge of from \$1
between Petersburg and Philadel; his, (if the Stage
from \$6 50 to \$7 00 ONLY.

April 21st, 1845. [32-110m]

N. B.—The Opposition Steamboat line has
reduced to \$1 00; thus making the cost to
cents less than above stated.

The North Carolina Standard.
W. W. HOLDEN, Editor and Proprietor.

WHEN the undersigned took charge of the
Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its li
number 1 about one thousand subscribers. Since
that time this number has considerably increased
but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as
the democracy of the State desire to have at the
seat of government. All the friends of the paper
with whom the undersigned has conversed and
corresponded on the subject, think that the li
may be increased to at least four thousand. Can
this be accomplished? The undersigned respec
tfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democrati
c voters in North Carolina, there cannot be ob
tained for the Central Journal a permanent circ
ulation of four thousand copies.

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard
will be constantly devoted to the support and pro
mulgation of democratic principles, and that its
Editor will labor, month by month, and year by
year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to
destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the
Federal party. And it may not be improper to
state here, that at the late meeting of the Demo
cratic State Central Committee for North Caroli
na, a resolution was passed heartily and entirely
approving of the course of the Standard since it
has been under the control of the undersigned, and
recommending to the party throughout the State
the importance of increasing its circulation. The
Standard will continue to give attention as hereto
fore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general
news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be
spared to render it an useful and interesting sheet.
To those who, at the commencement of his labors,
gave to the undersigned a generous support and
confidence; and who continue to cheer him by their
patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole
democratic party of the State—he tenders his sin
cere thanks.

Terms of the Standard.—For a single copy
three dollars per annum in advance. One copy for
two years, or two copies for the year, for five dol
lars, in advance. For four copies ten dollars; for
ten copies twenty dollars—in advance. Any per
son procuring and forwarding five subscribers
with the cash (\$15) will be entitled to the paper for one
year free of charge. W. W. HOLDEN.

April 23d, 1845.

**New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.**
Dock Street, 2d door above Mrs. Joseph Hill's.

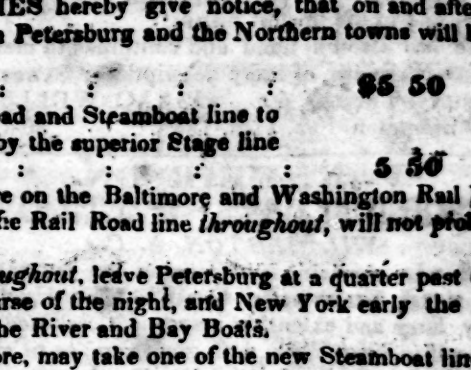
MRS. WILKINSON
MOST RESPECTFULLY informs the La
dies of Wilmington and the surrounding
country that she has just returned from New
York with a handsome assortment of
Millinery Goods,
of the latest styles and fashions;
selected by herself with great care, expressly for
the Spring and Summer trade. Her stock consists
in part of
Lace and Brilliant BONNETS,
Lace do.
Gingham and Lace do.
Misses' Open Edge do.
Florence Braids do.
Rutland do.
Fine Straw do.
Straw and Willow do.

**RIBBONS, LACES, SATINES, EDG
INGS, &c. &c. &c.**
and a variety of other articles in her line too
 tedious to mention, to all of which she invites the
inspection of the Ladies.
She also carries on the
MANTUA MAKING BUSINESS.
Mrs. W. hopes, from her knowledge of her bu
siness, and the very low rates of her goods, to re
ceive a liberal portion of the public patronage.
Wilmington, N. C., April 18th, 1845. 31-1f

Family Grocery Store.
CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.
THE subscribers having formed a co-partner
ship under the firm of
BISHOP & JONES,
take this method of informing their friends and
the public generally, that they have now on hand,
and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock
of
FAMILY GROCERIES.
We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long de
tail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have
EVERY THING
that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should
any article be sold by us that does not fully come
up to what it was represented to be, we will al
ways be ready and willing to take it back and re
fund the money, and in making this agreement
we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if
possible, to have none but the
BEST ARTICLES
that can be obtained in the market. No exertions
shall be spared on our part to please those who may
favor us with their calls, and with this promise in
view, we can but hope that we will receive our
share of the public patronage.
H. M. BISHOP,
W. M. B. JONES.
Wilmington, April 8, (18), 1845. 31-3m.

100 Barrels Potatoes,
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
3 Golden Sassafras,
3 Chests superior Gunpowder Tea,
suitable for family use;
4,000 Cigars,
10 Boxes Ground Pepper,
15 Boxes No. 1 Soap,
7 do. Palm do.,
10 Firkins extra Gooden Butter,
24 Bls. Snuff,
4 Boxes Hudson's patent Honey
Doe Tobacco, small lumps.
Just received and for sale by
W. M. COOKE, Agent,
Custom-House Wharf.
April 18. [31.

TRAVELLING.



AND THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RIVER STEAMBOAT LINES hereby give notice, that on and after the 1st of May, 1862, the route between Petersburg and the Northern towns will be re-
\$5 50

The Richmond and Steamboat line to
 Petersburg, will be run by the superior Stage line
\$5 50

Fare on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road by the Rail Road line *throughout*, will not probably
\$5 50

throughout, leave Petersburg at a quarter past 6, A. M. on a course of the night, and New York early the next day by the River and Bay Route.
 Baltimore, may take one of the new Steamboat lines from 10 to \$1 50 only, thus making the whole Fare (the line to be taken between Washington to Baltimore,)

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.

Between Baltimore and Philadelphia have since
 travellers from Petersburg to Philadelphia, \$5
T. S. GARNETT, Sup't R. & P. R. R.

POSTSCRIPT.

As we are going to press we have been shown a private letter of the 28th inst., from Washington, in this State, which states that the large swamps in Beaufort, Tyrell, and Hyde counties were on fire. The letter goes on to say, that there were "two whole families burned up in Tyrell," one of the families consisting of a man, his wife, three children, and three negroes; the other family," says the writer, "I did not learn how many were burned. The whole woods are on fire." We supposed we shall hear more of this matter before our next issue.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—May 1, 1846.

BACON—Hams,	09 a	09 1/2
Middlings,	8 a	8 1/2
Shoulders,	7 a	7 1/2
Western,	7 1/2 a	8
BEEF—Wax,	26 a	27
BUTTER,	16 a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00 a	8 00
prime,	4 50 a	5 40
CORN,	45 a	50
" Meal,	62 a	65
COFFEE,	8 a	9
COTTON,	69 a	74
CANDLES, tallow,	10 a	12
sperm,	30 a	35
FEATHERS,	30 a	35
FLLOUR,	4 50 a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	70 a	75
IRON,	4 75 a	5 50
LAND,	8 a	8 1/2
Western,	6 a	00 7
LIME, Thomaston,	1 00 a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,		
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00 a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00 a	16 00
Bill lumber extra prices,		
River. Floorboards,	13 00 a	13 00
wide, do.	6 50 a	7 00
Scantling,	6 00 a	0 00
Timber,	6 00 a	7 50
MOLASSES,	30 a	33
MACKEREL, No 1 tetail,	14 a	00 00
2, "	12 a	00 00
3, "	00 a	7 00
NAVALS,	5 a	5 1/2
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp.	2 53 a	2 55
Virgin dip,	3 40 a	3 45
hard,		1 50
Tur,	1 30 a	1 35
Pitch,	80 a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50 a	1 50
" 2,	90 a	1 00
" 3,	35 a	40
Sp. Turp.	35 a	38
OIL, Sperm,		85
PEAS, Ground,	90 a	95
Black eye,	55 a	60
Cow,	50 a	55
PORK, fresh	11 00 a	14 00
rough, ugh	4 1/2 a	5
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	30 a	35
Liverpool, sack,		1 50
SOAP,	5 a	6
SHINGLES, country,	1 25 a	1 50
contract,	3 50 a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30 a	32
Gin,	30 a	38
Whisky,	25 a	27
STEEL,	12 1/2 a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00 a	15 00
dressed,		20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00 a	10 00
dressed,	11 00 a	12 00
SUGAR, West India,	7 a	9
New Orleans,	6 a	6 1/2
loaf	10 a	15
TALLOW,	63 a	7 1/2
TOBACCO, leaf,		20
VANISHIN,	20 a	22
WINKS, Madeira,	70 a	3 00
Port,		2 25
Malaga,	40 a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET.—May 1.

In consequence of the low state of the Rivers, very little, if any country produce has found its way to market during the past week. Indeed our merchants say that such a want of supply has not occurred in years.

NAVAL STORES.—Last sales Old Dip \$2 53; none arriving affords no opportunity of testing the market. An auction sale of 2,100 bbls. on 29th ult. brought \$2 70 a \$2 72 1/2. Virgin Dip is taken as it arrives at \$3 45. Tur.—Last sales \$1 35, in the water; only lot sold in ten days. An increase supply would probably command better prices.

LUMBER.—No demand for the moment, except for Flooring Boards, which would command \$13 00 for superior parcels for River sawed.

TIMBER.—Scarce and wanted; last sales \$6 1/2 a \$7 1/2. Shingles will command \$2 00.

GROCERIES.—Sugar.—A sale of 20 bhds. New Orleans was made at auction, which brought 6 a 6 1/2.

MOLASSES.—Held at 30 a 33 cts. A few casks Muscovado were readily sold at 35 cents.

COFFEE.—No large sales has been made.—Several small parcels of Rio has been sold at 7 1/2.

WHISKY.—Sales of 150 bhls. was made nearly at 25 cents, none held higher.

PROVISIONS.—Stock of N. C. Bacon fair, sales; hog round at 8 1/2. Western Sides held at 8 c. Old Ohio Mess Pork at retail \$14 00. Prime do. \$12 00.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
 Rice, 12 1/2 cts. per hundred
 Cotton, 81 pr. bale.
 Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
 Tobacco, \$2 50 per baghead.
 Lumber, 50 a 55 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. per m.
 " " New York, 1 "
 " " Boston, 1 "

CARRIAGES.
MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THE SUBSCRIBER
has on hand a large and
general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
of his own manufacture,
which he offers for sale
on the most reasonable
terms. Among which may be found,
Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Eggies,
Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.
All orders in the above line thankfully received
and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short
notice and in the neatest manner.
He has also on hand and continues to manu-
facture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES,
BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

**V. R. PEIRSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.**
Is now receiving and opening his **Spring
and Summer Goods**, comprising a
very large and extensive assortment, selected by
himself in New York, with great care, as to style
and quality, embracing all the latest styles and
patterns suitable for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
The same will be made up to order agreeable to
the latest fashions, and in the best and most work-
man-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the
taste and fashion of the day, at prices for Cash,
to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular
customers, who have been in the habit of paying
punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY,
most generally and favorably known as a CUT-
TER, possessing great TASTE in his line, will
continue to have charge of the **TAILORING
DEPARTMENT** as usual. It may be as well to
observe, that any garment made up in my estab-
lishment when finished, should suit the person to
suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on
my hands. My stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
now receiving and opening, consists in part as
follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,
AND
GAMBRONS,
Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French
and English single milled and Doe Skin
CASSIMERES,
with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,
of rarest and richest styles and patterns;
in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends
and customers generally, to insure them of the
correctness of the above statement. In connection
with the above, I have selected a general and ex-
tensive assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
of styles and qualities superior to any received in
the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of
Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers;
superior article of entire Linen Shirts;
also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Lin-
en Bosoms; Drawers of various
kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks;

Scarfs;
SUSPENDERS;
Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,
of great variety. Also, a large assortment of
Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.
Indeed every article a gentleman may call for,
for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large
and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,
to which I invite the attention of the public as I
am determined to dispose of the same, for certain
reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the
expense of getting the same out. Coats may be
purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from
75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00.
Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very de-
cent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though
last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:
Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm
Leaf.
Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as
well as selected an assortment of Goods in his line as
MERCHANT TAILOR,
as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In
conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my
sincere thanks to the public generally for past fa-
vor, and hope by strict attention to business in
future, to merit a continued share of the public pa-
tronage. V. R. PEIRSON.
April 2d, 1845.

**100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.**
THE subscriber has purchased all the Land be-
longing to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd.,
lying principally in Robeson County, and on both
sides of Lumber River, the different surveys con-
taining over **one Hundred Thousand Acres;**
a large part finely timbered, and con-
venient to Lumber River, where a large quantity
of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market.
These Lands are very valuable, and will be sold at
a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Information respecting the title can be obtained
by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C.
Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys
at Law).
I understand there are many trespassers on
these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given,
that the law will be enforced against all such offend-
ers.
Application for any part of the Lands can be
made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who
will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 28, 1845.—[24-2m]

FOR RENT.
OWING to the continued indisposi-
tion of my family, I will rent the house
where I now reside, known as the
Franklin Hotel.
To a person who would like to engage in keeping a
Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a
favorable location to secure the patronage of pas-
sengers on the Rail Road. The house can be se-
cured by lease for a term of years, and is so ar-
ranged that the proprietor could, and with proper in-
ducements would, add to it so as to make it a val-
uable location. I will also sell to any person ren-
ting the house, all the furniture of the house, which
is new and in good order.
Possession will be given immediately.
Apply to
April 4th, 1845.

Planter's House.
GEORGE J. KORNEGAT
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens
of Newbern and the surrounding country,
that he has opened a
Public House of Entertainment,
in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied
by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front
streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable
house for regular as well as a transient boarders.
If cleanliness, good servants, a table always pro-
vided with the best market will afford, and the
most assiduous attention will entitle him to a share
of the public patronage, it is his determination to
merit it. His tables will be found in excellent
condition, and horses shall be well attended to.
Newbern, March 18, 1845.—[28-6m]

**SADDLES.
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &c.**


GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
In the above line, of my own manufacture,
constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit
the times. Saddles and Harness made to order,
and Carriages retuned at short notice. Also,
Charriages, Buggies, and Trotting Wagons,
together with a general assortment of Northern
Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at
the old stand, Market street, one door east of T.
W. Brown's jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., 2
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

WINDOW SHUTTERS—BLINDS and DOORS.
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best
manufactories at the North, and will receive
orders for the above named articles, which will be
boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New
York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short
notice. Persons about to contract for buildings,
will find it to their interest to call and examine
prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

**Daniel Cromley,
BOOT MAKER,
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.**
INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has made arrangements to manu-
facture work entirely adapted to the present time,
for CASH.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS
made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow
none to compete with him in any particular. The
work made shall give entire satisfaction.
D. C. will take pleasure in showing the differ-
ent kinds of work to all who will favor him with
a call.
[Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y
Chronicle will please copy.]

Removal.
THE undersigned has removed to the
store lately occupied by Wm. COOK, one
door north of the Custom House, where he
endeavors to keep a Feed store, to supply man and
beast.

NOW ON HAND,
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye
Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard,
Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinna-
mon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the
GROCERY LINE,
and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by ar-
rivals from New York. Having removed near his
old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town
customers, as well as those from the country, where
he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accom-
modate all parties. His friends in the country,
may rely on his prompt attention to their com-
mands, when the means are furnished to do them
with.
A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.
Jan'y 31, 1845.

Real Estate for Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale
on accommodating terms, the following
parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven
acres of Land, situated on the East side of the
River, and adjoining the property of Robert H.
Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are
well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam
Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also,
fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the
limits of the corporation, and on the East side
of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres
of Land, upon which there are now two Grist
Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern
Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-
Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared
land. The balance is well timbered with Oak,
Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of
Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it, besides a
good many more as yet untapped. Also a good
Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound,
adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing ap-
proximately 225 acres. Upon this property, there is
a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs,
Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the
property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the
subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate
Negroes.
For further particulars, those desirous of purchas-
ing, can apply to the subscriber.
MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4f]

Just to Hand,
6000 Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides,
25 Bbls. Flour, super-fine,
10 bbls. Potatoes,
for table or planting.
Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal,
Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small sup-
ply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles
and Testaments.
A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.
Feb'y 14th 1845.—22

Outcasts' Snuff.
1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders,
1 do. and 2 bbls in bulk. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-1f

HAY.
100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by
GEO. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

OLD NASH BRANDY.
60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS
Feb'y 21.—[23]

Just Arrived.
CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old
Bacon Hams.
A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.
December 27, 1844

Liquors.
50 BBLs. N. E. Rum,
10 do. New Orleans do.
5 do. American Brandy,
5 do. do. Gin,
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
8 do. N. Orleans do.
9 do. very old Rye do.
1 pipe and 3 eighth casks Holland Gin,
3 eighth casks French Brandy. For sale
by BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-1f

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-
partnership under the name of
Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,
for the transaction of the Commission and For-
warding business. Particular attention will be
given to the purchase and sale of produce of all
kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the in-
terior.
CHARLES D. ELLIS.
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-1f
The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watch-
man, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts
to this office.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
20 BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh
article, just received and for sale by
APRIL 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

12 COPIES TO CLUBS FOR \$20.
THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN & ROBERT A. WEST.
Prospectus for the Second Year.

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine
having been commenced on the first of Janu-
ary, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly
called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude
with which he has been filled by the brilliant and
unexampled success that has attended his endeav-
ors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the
difficulties, disappointments and vexations that al-
most invariably follow the establishment of a new
periodical, in the production of which there must
be the harmonious co-operation of many head and
many hands—notwithstanding occasionally short-
comings, especially in the pictorial department,
which no care or diligence could avert and no ex-
penditure prevent, the **COLUMBIAN** Magazine has
gone on steadily increasing in support and popu-
larity from the opening number, and if the unthought
unsolicited testimony of the press may be received
as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friend-
ship, the efforts of contributors and editor have
been satisfactory to the public and accepted as ful-
filling the promises made for them at the com-
mencement of the enterprise.
The publisher undertook the work with a firm
conviction that the great city of New York was
the best and the true home for a magazine of gen-
eral literature; that notwithstanding the failure of
many previous attempts to establish such a work,
there could be no impossibility of success with suf-
ficient capital, perseverance and the right system
of management both by publisher and editor; stim-
ulated by this conviction he embarked in the en-
terprise and the result of the first year has proved that
his judgment was correct.
It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable,
that we should speak of the **Columbian** as an ex-
periment. At all events, it is now an experiment
substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as
firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.
Our principal cares now regard not so much the
securing what ground we have gained (for we con-
sider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of
our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even,
the mere enlargement of our subscription list,
as the most suitable modes of catering for the as-
sumed (and shall we say occasionally for the pro-
fit) of our subscribers in the present and in the
future—the many whom we have, and the many
more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.
We have made arrangements which will enable us
to present our friends with embellishments of
very superior taste, style and finish. In this re-
spect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie
all competition. Our music and engravings, we con-
fidently believe, will not be equalled—very cer-
tainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by
those of any other magazine. We propose to give
each month two or more superb engravings, in-
dependently of two pages of music, by the most emi-
nent composers, and a plate of *authentic* fashions.
Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of
the **Columbian**, the publisher does not feel called
upon to say more than a very few words. The
general management of this department is, as
heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing
every qualification for the task, and who has given
an abundant evidence, not only of the highest abili-
ty to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the
ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted
to the tastes of our readers. The publisher,
therefore, has every confidence that what has al-
ready been done again. We are perfectly willing
that our *future* in this respect shall be estimated
by our *past*. The subject of those who have
furnished articles for the **Columbian** during the
year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most
fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no par-
ticular neither exertion or expense.
Mrs L H Sigourney H P Grattan
Mrs Kirkland The author of the "Wid-
ow of Bruges"
Mrs A S Stephens H T Tuckerman
Mrs F S Osgood James P Otis
Mrs E O Smith Robert L Wade
Mrs A C Mowatt S D Patterson
Mrs E F Elliot S G Gould
Mrs J G Brooks Sel Smith
Mrs J H Hunt T S Fay
Mrs M P Hunt C Fenno Hoffman
Mrs H Lighthouse C D McLeod
Mrs CH Butler Wm H Willis
Mrs EC Enbury Walter Whitman
Mrs Cary Rev F C Woodworth
Mrs ER Steele Isaac F Shepard
Mrs MA Erving T B Read
Miss M L Lawson Wm O Bourne
Miss Colman RG White
Miss Isabel Jocelyn H A Clark
Miss M Russell C Wilkins Eimi
Miss Emily E Chubbuck J P Porter
Miss L M B-auner E Parilly
Miss F Forester H Myers
Miss M G Quincy M C Hill
Author of "Summer Frolics" M E Wilson
J K Paulding J Boughton
Wm C Bryant C McLeachian
Fitz G Halleck Wm Russell Jr
A P Poe The Author of "Time's
Loings"
John Neal A M Do Jr
Henry W Herbert O G Warren
H H Weld Augustus Snodgrass
Park Benjamin J T Headley
Wm Cox J T Hagadorn
Geo W Kendall H B Hirst
H S Schoolcraft T S Arthur

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it
is needless to say one word in the way of com-
mendation,) and of numerous others perhaps e-
qually meritorious if less celebrated, who have
promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that,
as a literary work, the **Columbian** need be under
no apprehension of being excelled.
But what we have done is already before the
public, who will not fail to judge us with impar-
tiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it
will be both wiser and more becoming (although
less fashionable) not to boast. We may be per-
mitted to assure our friends in brief however, that
we have matured numerous plans (for the third
volume) with which we feel confident they will
be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every
energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the
magazine shall not be found at least equal to any
magazine, of any class or price, in America.
DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United
States and the Canadas, who wish to become
agents for the **Columbian Magazine** will please
apply to the publisher immediately. The usual
discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.
One copy one year in advance, \$3
One copy two years, 5
Two copies one year, 5
Five do do do 10
Eight do do do 15
Eleven do do do 20
Address
ISRAEL POST,
3 Adams House, N. Y.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.
TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent,
to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now
in use to grind **CORN COB and SHUCK**, into
meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., there-
by saving more than one third of a crop, which is
an important item with planters. The machinery
used for the above purpose is simple and durable,
and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It
will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense
of 50 cents every five years. To enable the com-
mon Mill Stones to grind corn into meal, re-
quires no new buildings or extra power. It can
also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Ma-
chines, Gins, or any given power known. The
same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal
by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be
changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding
Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn
alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most
practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its
effects, producing founders, cholera and various
other maladies which are incident to stock. Grind-
ing cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial
with their nature, and cannot produce any of the
serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed
on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of
distillation (so necessary to the proper health of an-
imals) by their being unable to eat a sufficient
bulk to produce distillation before the animal be-
comes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, pre-
vent the necessary distension, without any danger
of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob
meal is improved by scalding, and still more by
boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—
All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs.
But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food,
consequently they will require it dry or partially
wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen,
when fed with unground food, void much in an
undigested state, which is of course lost for all ben-
eficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.
The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh,
and all calls will be attended to punctually
and with despatch by himself or Agent.

W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-1y

CERTIFICATE.
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have
my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and
Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an ex-
periment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn
in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour;
and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that
it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as
before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels
per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem
it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the
right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of
feeding my horses and cattle, and save much
thereby.
WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y]

To the Public.
AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington,
and its vicinity, I return my most sincere
thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on
me since my residence amongst them. And hope,
by strict attention to business and every effort to
accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.
I have just returned from the Northern Markets
where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,
and have no hesitation in saying that I have suc-
ceeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not
to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this mar-
ket, comprising every article usually kept in a
MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,
OR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.
I have also on hand a splendid stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
got up especially under my own superintendence
while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to
sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here
or anywhere else.

Country merchants may do well to call and
examine my stock, as I think I can make it an ob-
ject worth their attention to purchase Clothing by
the wholesale.
CHAS. BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. 3-1f

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.
THAT well known property at the corner of
Castle and Water streets, formerly the prop-
erty of the Urquhart family. The payment shall
be made so easy that the property can be bought
with great convenience, by taking up my notes at
either bank in this place.
This property has never paid less than \$300 a
year, and is now doing it. Application to be made
to P. K. Dickinson, or to
DOYLE O'HANLON.
March 21, 1845. 27-1f

COAL.
50 hhd., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by
Feb'y 21.—[23] GEO. W. DAVIS.

Molasses.
82 HHDs. Martineque, new crop,
120 Hhd. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f

**Fire
INSURANCE.**
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appoint-
ed Agents for the Williamsburg New York
Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on
buildings and merchandise in town; and also, on
buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of pre-
mium.
KELLY & McALPHE.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

In Store.
25 HHDs. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhd. Grate Coal,
For sale low by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

Leaf Tobacco.
25 hhd., a prime article, for sale by
Feb'y 21.—[23] G. W. DAVIS.

MUSIC.
MRS. COOKE adopts this method of
informing her former Pupils and the public
generally that she is now ready to give instruc-
tions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near
the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases
where the distance is an objection, she will wait
on her Pupils at their own dwellings.
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-1f

Coffee.
91 BAGO Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f

CORSET FOR SALE.
BEING desirous of moving to the West, I of-
fer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound,
(called Oakley), 12 miles and a half from Wil-
mington; containing four hundred acres, of which,
about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the
balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility,
is equal, if not superior to any lands on the
Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and
Ground Peas. The improvements on this place,
recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn,
Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out-
buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a
high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet
in front, and as regards beauty, health, and conve-
nience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not sur-
passed by any other residence on the coast. Fur-
ther description would be unnecessary as it is pre-
sumed that those wishing to purchase would first
view the premises. I am determined on selling,
and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-1f

SALT.
4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt
afloat, just arrived. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Jan. 10.—[17-31s]

CIGARS.
24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just receiv-
ed and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
March 14, 1845.

Molasses.
200 HHDs. new crop, just received and
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-1f

In Store.
GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen But-
ter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crochery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at
lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.
Nov. 22, 1844.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.
THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th
of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert
McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teach-
ers in the Young Ladies Department. The schol-
astic year will be divided into two sessions of 22
weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six
dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches,
viz:
Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Pen-
manship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography,
Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry
Vocal Music, French and German languages.
An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be
made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for
French and German.
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the
Trustees without charge. The system will be
the same as heretofore taught in the school.
Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hos-
kins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN MCRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX. MCRAE, Trustees.
October 4, 1844. 3-1f

DENTISTRY.
W. WARE,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
and Member of the American Society of Dental
Surgeons,
PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth.
Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and
upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in
all cases where it is applicable.
Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of
Front and Market streets, up stairs.
REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844. 8-1f

Liquors and Porter.
40 BBLs. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O. do.
5 do. Ann. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f

BOOTS & SHOES.
CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH BOOT.
I AM now opening a large as-
sortment of **Boots & Shoes**,
of my own manufacture, made of
the best stock, and in the most fash-
ionable manner, which for durability cannot be
surpassed.
As heretofore, I sell for **CASH**, and offer my
goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than
they have ever before been offered in this market
at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**
Having employed the most superior workmen,
BOOTS will be made to order, in the most ap-
proved Philadelphia style. The patronage
of the public is respectfully solicited.
Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDEFORD.

TEMPERANCE.
THE WASHINGTON TEM-
PERANCE SOCIETY of Wil-
mington, will hold its regular
meetings every FRIDAY
NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7
o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and stran-
gers, are invited.
December 27, 1844

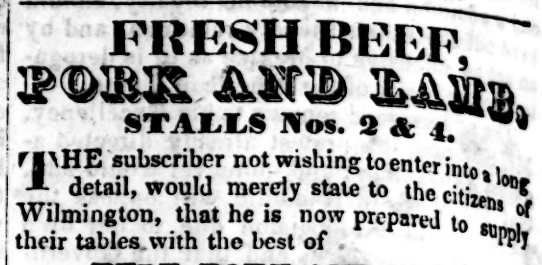
Notice.
**CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY
MANUFACTORY.**
THE subscriber takes this method of inform-
ing the citizens of Wilmington and the
State of North Carolina, that it is four months
since he has established himself in Wilmington
in the above line of business—of which, I offer
to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at
ten per cent. lower than the New York market,
and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as
can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.
ALSO
Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids
For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest
notice.
LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen,
made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever
offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all
kinds of **FOREIGN FRUIT** always on hand,
Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly at-
tended to and carefully packed.
M. LUCIANI.

BANK CHECKS.—A neat article, for
sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BANK WARRANTS.—for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIVERY STABLES.
SINCE my LIVERY STABLES
were destroyed by fire in Au-
gust last, I have erected on
the same lot on Second st.,
and have now in use, another large, comfortable,
and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not
superior to any in this State.
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed
upon me by my friends and the public, I return
my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent
and proper attention to my business, to insure a con-
tinuation of the same.
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with
good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accom-
modation of drovers. All of which, are situated
in the most public part of the town, and conveni-
ent for trade or business of any kind.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4f]

**FRESH BEEF,
PORK AND LARD.**
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long
detail, would merely state to the citizens of
Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply
their tables with the best of
BEEF, PORK AND LARD,
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such
as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will
have that of no other. Hotels or families can have
the beef sent to their houses if they wish.
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cat-
tle, by applying to me.
Oct. 18, 1844. JOSEPH M. TILLY. 5-1f

Fresh Beef.


THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is
prepared to furnish Families and Boarding
Houses with the
BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,
on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it
at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to
call at Stall No